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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Why a
Democratic
Congress.

The American people are determined to know who is responsible for the criminal mismanagement that has ravaged the army with disease and death, and to bring the criminals to justice. They do not believe that the Administration can be trusted to investigate and punish its own misdeeds. They feel that for any genuine investigation they must depend upon Congress.

But this Congress is hobbled in advance. By the distribution of staff appointments and other favors among its members the Administration has created every inducement to hush up the scandals. Every exposure will uncover the protégé of a Congressman.

To insure an absolutely fearless, disinterested investigation we must have a Congress whose members have not shared directly or indirectly in the loot whose distribution has wrecked the army. That is to say, we must have a Democratic Congress. Such a body, coming fresh from the people, with the breath of public indignation hot upon it, and with no interest in suppressing unpleasant truths, will drag the facts to light and exhibit them as they are.

A Republican Congress means whitewash. That would be reason enough, if there were no other, for refusing to elect one.

THE ARMY
IN
PEACE.

One of the first questions that Congress will have to decide when it meets two months hence will be that of the strength of the army on a peace footing. The present organization cannot be kept up after the close of the war without legislation. Of course, we cannot go back at once, if at all, to our old arrangements, and therefore prompt action by Congress is imperative.

It is said that the President wishes a permanent military establishment of 100,000 men, with a view to retaining about 25,000 in the United States and using the rest for garrisoning our new colonial possessions. Of course we must have whatever troops are needed to preserve order in the territories we occupy, but it is hard to see what legitimate use we can have for garrisons 75,000 strong.

The enthusiastic loyalty of the people of Porto Rico makes the work of preserving the peace there hardly more than a sinecure. We could use an army of 100,000 men in the Philippines if we tried to jugate the Filipinos against their will. If we refrain from that, a very moderate force will serve every purpose. If we undertake to conquer the Cubans we shall require at least 50,000 men for the work, but if we remain true to our pledged faith a small force will be sufficient to establish a stable government in Cuba.

The principal use of an enlarged army will be to serve as a nucleus for our future war strength to gather around. Whatever is needed for this purpose the country will cheerfully grant. We no longer require many soldiers to fight Indians, and we certainly wish none to keep down American citizens. Our army will be simply a precautionary force for use against possible foreign enemies. What we need for that purpose will be a matter for careful consideration.

A PREACHER
IN
GLOOMY
ERROR.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, this city, needs a vacation, a doctor or whatever may be necessary to tone up his spirits. He takes the gloomiest possible view of the state of religion in the United States. "This morning," he said from his pulpit on Sunday, "Christianity is ignored by the masses of the people." Placing the population of the country at seventy millions, he avers that all but twenty millions of them "are either hostile or indifferent to the teachings of the Church." "Blatant infidelity prevails throughout the land," Dr. De Costa attributes this appalling condition of things to denominationalism and to liberal preachers who pass on to the public the results of scientific biblical criticism. Presumably, therefore, his cure for the pervasive infidelity which he discovers, is in church unity and elimination from the pulpit of such divines as the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The Journal is pleased to observe that other clergymen of a more sanguine temperament have hastened to contravene Dr. De Costa's statements. It would have been calamitous had they been allowed to go uncontradicted by authority. Assuredly they are not true in any broad sense. Christianity in the forms preferred by Dr. De Costa may not be making signal progress, but it is apparent to every observing and thoughtful man who does not scan the world exclusively

TWO BLUE BLOODS. PEDIGREES OF VAN WYCK AND TEDDY.

PEDIGREES stretching far back of the earliest political troubles in this State, blue blood, silk stockings and armorial bearings, will distinguish the next Governor of New York from the common herd.

Whether victory in the coming election rests with the Democrats or Republicans it does not matter much from the standpoint of pedigree. Van Wyck and Roosevelt are pretty nearly neck and neck with respect to ancestors, though so far as the public records go the Democratic nominee's blue blood is a trifle older and a shade bluer than that of the Republican chieftain.

Reference to the following comparison of genealogies will show that whereas the early Roosevelts were simply plain though well-to-do and respected citizens of New Amsterdam, the early Van Wycks were a Crusader, who plucked the thistles in Palestine which figure in the Van Wyck family arms. It will be seen also that the Democratic nominee is the direct descendant of a Chevalier.

But it is none the less true that one of the Republican nominee's ancestors invented a high grade of paddle wheel for steamboats, and that whereas the Van Wycks began with a Chevalier, the Roosevelts attain one—for what is a Rough Rider but a Chevalier?

Some Van Wycks.

Hendrick Van Wyck, A. D. 1400: Chevalier. Resident at the town of the Rhine, near the village of Arnhem. Originally of the Roman Catholic faith, the family separated for religious reasons, the Protestant branch settling in New Amsterdam. Family arms, a cross of gold on a field of black, with two silver thistles in each quarter, the whole surmounted by a crown borne by two griffins.

Cornelia Barentse Van Wyck, A. D. 1660: The first Van Wyck to settle in New Amsterdam. Owned a farm in Flatbush. Married Dominie Johannes Theodorus Polhemus's daughter—the domine being the first minister on Long Island. The family abounded in good deeds and was much loved. Entitled to the family arms of Chevalier Van Wyck.

Abraham Van Wyck, A. D. 1800: Married Zerah Van Wyck, his cousin. Became owner of the Van Wyck homestead at West Neck, L. I.

William Van Wyck, A. D. 1850: Became a distinguished lawyer and a good deal of an affair in New York. Prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. Confidential friend of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

Robert A. Van Wyck, A. D. 1808: Son of William Van Wyck. Chief Justice of the New York City Court. Influential Democrat. Trustee of the Holland Society. Member of the St. Nicholas, Manhattan and other leading clubs. Mayor of New York City, second city in the world.

Augustus Van Wyck, A. D. 1808: Son of William Van Wyck; brother of Robert A. Van Wyck. Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Leading lawyer in the Episcopal diocese of Long Island. Influential Democrat. Married, and father of a family. Democratic nominee for Governor of New York.

Some Roosevelts.
Isaac Roosevelt, A. D. 1700: Ancestors were early residents of New Amsterdam. Member of the New York Provincial Congress, the Legislature and the City Council, and president of the Bank of New York.

Nicholas J. Roosevelt, A. D. 1797: Son of Isaac Roosevelt. Carefully educated. Became an inventor. His suggestion of the combination of vertical paddle wheels with contrivances of other inventors made steam navigation a commercial success.

Cornelius Van Schell Roosevelt, A. D. 1794: Merchant. Nephew of Nicholas J. Roosevelt. Inherited a large fortune. Had his country residence at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he died. During the latter part of his life he devoted a large portion of his income to charity.

Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, A. D. 1820: Son of Cornelius Roosevelt. Admitted to the bar in 1850, but preferred literature to law. Was an enthusiastic sportsman. He assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Association at the time of the Tweed ring administration. He was a Democrat.

Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., A. D. 1831: Son of Cornelius Roosevelt. Merchant. Member of the glass importing firm of Roosevelt & Co. Appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Hayes, but not confirmed by the Senate. Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, and organized the Bureau of United Charities, Director of the Museum of Natural History.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., A. D. 1858: Son of Theodore Roosevelt; author, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, National Civil Service Commissioner. Two years' experience as a cowboy. Assistant Secretary of War. Rough Rider. Republican nominee for Governor of New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Mrs. Wickwire—I wonder what has become of the paper. There was an article in it I wanted to see—it was about James. Mr. Wickwire—Fruit, log or Jim?—Indianapolis Journal.

MAYBE.
"No," said the positive girl. "I will never tie myself down to one man."
"Perhaps," he replied, sarcastically, "if I organize a syndicate you will consider our offer."—Philadelphia North American.

PIZEN TOM AT PLAY.



"Dance, You Half-Baked Mugwump, Dance!"

from a church window that there is more real religion abroad in this country now than at any other period of its history. There never was an age in which so much thought was given to the social problem, so much done by charity for the amelioration of poverty, so much respect paid to the substance of religion and so little to the form.

The Christianity of the heart and of altruistic action is prospering greatly, notwithstanding the lamentations of Dr. De Costa and other good men who, like him, confine their observation to a regrettably narrow field of vision.

DR. HENRY SPEER was arrested Saturday night charged with spying in the laboratory of the American Sugar Refining Company for the purpose of discovering the "methods of manufacture responsible for the reduction in price" of the sweet staple.

The Doctor may not be innocent, but he is certainly an innocent. He should know that Wall Street determines the price of sugar, and that methods of manufacture have nothing to do with it. Let him spy on the secrets of the Stock Exchange.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS are lodged like princes and fed like gourmets in Paris. Mr. Alger has nothing to do with the Commission's commissariat.

SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS ON
DR. DE COSTA'S VIEWS.

Never have young men and women been more enthusiastic in the work and worship of religion than to-day. Secularism has its evils, but secularism will never be overcome upon the basis of the Lambeth propositions. Dr. De Costa has a right to his belief in the "historic succession." The church that holds to it has a noble past and a commanding future. But there are several millions of Christians in this and other countries who cannot conscientiously unite with it. I fancy Dr. De Costa in his study is more of an optimist than in his pulpit.

At the opening services of the Church of the Divine Paternity there were at least 2,500 people. When the basis of union is love of Christ then Christian unity will come. Hasten the day when the dismemberment of the churches shall take place.

CHARLES H. EATON,
Church of the Divine Paternity.

A Unitarian View.
DR. DE COSTA proves nothing. He merely makes an assertion, and what he asserts is not true.

There is a great difference between what he calls religion and what I call religion. Dr. De Costa is doctrinal. My religion is ethical—a religion that believes in the formation of human character upon a high moral model. It is a belief in moral nobility of character, attainable under divine intention by human beings; in other words, right manhood and true womanhood. In this sense, there has never been so much religion as we have to-day.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER,
Church of the Messiah.

A Harsh Retort.

DR. DE COSTA's sermon impressed me as being an application of his individual experience to the general experience of Protestant clergymen. The illogical confusion of things which differ in his utterances if he be correctly reported makes the sermon the more difficult to follow.

Certainly here, in his own neighborhood, my churches, four in number, show no signs of failure. They were crowded on Lord's Day last, three thousand souls being in the Temple during the day. Large audiences also gathered in Perry, Jane and Franklin street churches, and during three years we have received over twelve hundred members in this communion. That doesn't look like failure, does it?

The good Doctor's advice about union will

come with better grace when he exchanges pulpits with clergy of other denominations. Lying behind all this talk is the arrogant claim of the Episcopal Church to supremacy among English speaking men, a claim laughed at by Romanists and other denominations of Protestantism alike.

I should strongly advise the Doctor to leave the state of the Church in general severely alone and make his own territory and parish less of a failure. At present he reminds me of the man who wrote tracts on how to pay the national debt and was himself in a chronic state of bankruptcy.

S. PARKES CADMAN,
Metropolitan Temple.

What Colonel Ingersoll Thinks.
I SUPPOSE Dr. De Costa says what he believes to be true. I do not pretend to know how many sensible people there are in the United States. Dr. De Costa puts the number at fifty million. This is a great compliment to the intelligence of the American people. Let us hope that the doctor is right.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

From a Lutheran.

THE statements of Dr. De Costa have surprised me. The Reformation is the greatest and most blessed event in modern times. Modern civilization and progress rest upon it. England, Germany, the United States show the influence of the Reformation. They are at the head of the nations of the world. If a split at the time of the Reformation could have been avoided the Reformation would have been far better. But Luther and his followers, who planted themselves on the Bible, were thrown out of the Roman Catholic Church. We lament sectarianism and all the many divisions and schisms in the various denominations, but this is the consequence of liberty of conscience and freedom of judgment, and better than the yoke and domination of a corrupted church that ruled with external force and political power. We cling to Luther's maxim that the truth of God's Word, and not force, shall rule in religious matters. There is a great amount of religious life in our country, perhaps more than in any other country. Many thousands who are not counted in the parish registers come to worship, and many thousands are under the influence of the various churches. The masses of the people are to a great extent estranged from the Church in the large cities, but not so

VOTES
ROOSEVELT
CANNOT GET.

The fact that the German-American Citizens' Union is about to endorse the candidacy of Judge Van Wyck is naturally disturbing the Republican managers. Of course nothing else could have been expected. Colonel Roosevelt went out of his way to harass all American citizens whose personal habits had been formed under Teutonic traditions. He made an odious law ten times more odious by the manner of its enforcement. He diverted the energy of the police force from the suppression of genuine criminals to the persecution of people whose instincts were all in the line of good citizenship.

Nevertheless, the loss of the solid German-American vote, however natural, and indeed inevitable, it may be, is not a thing the Republican managers can accept with equanimity. They are casting about already for some means of mitigating the disaster. Mr. Paul Goupel, one of the few German-Americans who intend to vote for Roosevelt, says in an interview:

The great mass of German-American citizens on the East Side will do all they can to elect Judge Van Wyck, because of deep seated resentment at Colonel Roosevelt. They are not likely to be made to understand that there are two sides to the question. Roosevelt is the man they have been waiting for. The better educated German voters, however, understand that Colonel Roosevelt enforced the laws because they were on the statute books and in order to make them as odious as possible, so they would be repealed. If the Germans would get after the "hayseed legislators" they would be punishing the right persons.

It will take some more plausible explanation than that to check the drift of the adherents of personal liberty away from Roosevelt. The "hayseed legislators" whom Mr. Goupel holds responsible for the infamies of the law that Colonel Roosevelt enforced so relentlessly are simply another name for Thomas C. Platt. Does anybody imagine that the "hayseed legislators" got up the Raines Law spontaneously, without instructions from the "old man"? Thomas C. Platt owns every Republican Legislature and every Republican Convention in New York. He concocted the Raines law; he nominated Roosevelt, and in the same convention that made that nomination he secured the adoption of a platform which indorsed the law and foreshadowed its maintenance as the permanent policy of the State as long as the Republican party should remain in power.

All this is thoroughly understood by the German-American voters—even the "better educated" among them. It will be a waste of time to look for Roosevelt votes in that quarter.

A GREAT
PARTY'S
DEGRADATION.

The average Republican, like his Democratic neighbor, is an honest man. Yet how many Republicans are there who read with anger the news that Mark Hanna has come to New York and promised Mr. Platt to do all in his power to elect Theodore Roosevelt Governor?

Mr. Hanna stands for everything that is bad and dangerous in American politics. His name suggests the use of money at the polls and the employment of every abhorrent means to get results. He himself has been formally accused by the Ohio Legislature of buying his seat in the Senate.

If a man stood in the business world for what Hanna stands in the world of politics, how long would that man keep out of jail? Would reputable men associate with him? Could they afford to do it?

Yet so familiarized has the Republican mind become with Hannaism that the advent of this man gives satisfaction to the adherents of Roosevelt. He represents strength—evil and criminal strength, but still strength. Therefore he is welcomed and the infamy of his significance is accepted without a quail.

And Roosevelt, the reformer, the "gentleman in politics," the political pet of the "better classes," what of him?

Can anybody fancy Theodore Roosevelt now scornfully rejecting the aid of Mark Hanna?

Hardly. Roosevelt having become Platt's man has no sensitiveness left.

Hanna, Platt, Roosevelt. There you have modern Republicanism, the degradation of what was once the party of moral ideas and gave a Lincoln to history.

IF HE WASN'T a resident of Washington, but a resident of New York, why did he swear that he was a resident of Washington?

Is it a campaign insult for plain men in search of plain answers to plain questions to put this one to Colonel Roosevelt?

NO ENEMY of Mr. Roosevelt, but Mr. Roosevelt himself, swore to those pesky affidavits. Let us, brethren, keep this cautioning fact in mind as the excitement of the campaign grows.

IF WE DO JUSTICE in Cuba and the Philippines there will be no trouble with the Cubans and Filipinos.

Accurately Described.
(Boston Herald.)

The New York Journal calls the Saratoga ceremonies a marriage of convenience. That isn't a bad thrust.

LEXOW'S PASSING OUT OF POLITICS
FOR GOOD.

THE passing of Clarence Lexow from public life is no cause for general rejoicing. For five years he has held a conspicuous place in the State Senate, and the only charge ever made against him ran like this:

"He is Platt's." There was never enough truth in this accusation to justify its utterance even during the heat of a political campaign. Lexow was a tool fast enough, but he was the tool of the Republican party, and he had brains enough to know that the party consisted of more than one man.

The evil things he did endeared him to Platt; the good things he did endeared him to all those Democrats and Republicans alike—who knew that good is a fragrant flower and evil a noxious weed.

Last February Platt was officially notified that Lexow intended to retire to private life. Platt thought it over until Summer, and then he sent for Lexow and said to him:

"I understand that you are dissatisfied because you weren't made president pro tempore of the Senate?"

"Once I was," replied Lexow, "but I have recovered from that. I have concluded to attend to my law business in the future and to let politics alone."

"So?" queried Platt.

"That's so," replied Lexow. "I felt sorry, but he didn't. Deep down in his heart he was glad. Platt had insisted upon pursuing for Lexow that were exceedingly uncomfortable courses that were great big Republicans."

His constant attacks on trusts was one of these things. His refusal to support the press law, the Hackleberry Railroad and the Burps Insurance bills were some of the others. He served notice on the leaders that while he was willing to sac-

rifice his own ideas of what was right and just for the party, he would do nothing for the financial benefit of any individual Republicans that his conscience disapproved of. So he made enemies.

With Lexow out of the way, the Republican managers proceeded to gobble up Rockland and Orange counties. Just about the time they thought it was fast in their clutches the convention for the sending of delegates to the State convention was held.

Chairman Odell, of the Republican State Committee, introduced a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt. He demanded its instant passage.

What was his indignation when Lexow rose up and combated it and defeated it?

"I thought you were out of politics?" a friend said to Lexow.

"So I am," said Lexow.

Then the Republican bosses undertook to select a candidate to succeed Lexow, who mildly said:

"I have pledged my support to Louis F. Goodsell, of Orange."

So it came about that Goodsell was nominated. Goodsell is more interesting than Lexow. He hails from Highland Falls, a tiny hamlet where candles are used for artificial light. Therefore, when Goodsell was an Assemblyman, he was made chairman of the Committee on Gas. It was his duty to do nothing with the bills attacking the gas trust, save to see that not one of them was reported out of his committee.

He performed this onerous and worthy task to the satisfaction of the Republican party and of the gas trust. This was his record as a member of the House. If he gets to the Senate his record will, without doubt, be equally glorious.

GEORGE W. BLAKE

A FAR-SEEING HUSBAND.
Mrs. Mildey—Charles is such a dear fellow! He never goes away without kissing me.

Mrs. Sowerby—You don't suppose there is anything like "business before pleasure" in his mind when he's going away, do you, dear?—Boston Transcript.

M'KINLEY'S MISDIRECTED ZEAL.
President McKinley says he has spent seventeen hours a day in his office looking after the army. It has been spent a few of those hours looking after Alger et al., more would have been accomplished.—Boston Traveler.